

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 30. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FE-

VER, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hahn's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palys, Lumbo, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lying in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,
Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldemar Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter.

Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber out of Mr. John Parr's lot, in Woodford county, on the night of the 5th ultimo, a DARK BAY MARE, about fifteen and a half hands high, three years old, a natural trotter, and tolerably well broke. She has been docked but not branded, no other particular marks recollect. Whosoever delivers said mare unto John Rice in Jessamine county, or Tho: Nutall in Fayette, shall receive the above reward, by either of them.

DAVID EVINGER.
July 6th, 1813. 28-3^t

Daniel Bradford.

Has just received a handsome assortment of
GROCERIES.

Which addel to his former stock, renders it very complete. He has also a neat assortment of China, Glass, & Queenware—and a few

Dry Goods;

all of which he offers for sale on "Cheapside," the stone house, next the market.

AMONG THEM ARE

GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL & TEAS of the first YOUNG HYSON'S quality.

COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & SUGARS.

MEDICRA.

PORT,

SHERRY & WINES, all good.

TENERIFFE,

FRENCH BRANDY,

CHERRY do.

HOLLAND GIN,

GENUINE SPIRITS &

SHRUB.

SALMON,

MACKERAL,

SHAD,

HERRING &

COD

BEST QUALITY

Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants, Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Alspice. Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Glue, Prussian Blue, Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, White and Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Turkey Umber, Mineral Green, Patent Yellow, Blood Lake, Chalk, Rappee, Scotch and Maccooba Snuff, Spanish and Country Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Mustard, Isinglass, Castor Oil, Essence Peppermint, Magnesia, Liquorice Ball, Windsor Soap, Black Ball, Powder, Lead and Shot, Salt, Nails, Spun and Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Hoes, Mattocks, Flat Irons, Wolfe Irons, Mill Irons, Andirons, Mortars, Wagon Boxes, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Thread, Tape, Ribbons, Suspenders, Fringe Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Calicoes &c. &c. &c.

Any of the foregoing articles and CASH will be given for Tobacco, Salt Petre, Sugar, Linen, and Cotton Cloth.

Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

Lexington, April 6, 1813.

NEW STORE.

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE,

NICHOLASVILLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

ARMSTRONG'S

Foreign News.

PARIS, MAY 8.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army:-

The battle of Weissenfelds and of Lutzen are only preludes of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planted themselves before Thuringia, adopted the plan to give him battle on the plains of Lutzen, and made a movement to take their position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army—yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 2d of May at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows: The left of the army was on the Elster. It was formed by the Vice Roy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps.—The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moscow, at the village of Kaia. The Emperor, with the old and young guards, were at Lutzen.

The Duke of Ragusa was in the defile of Poserna and formed the right with his three divisions.

In fine, Gen. Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to join the defile. The enemy made a movement and passed the Elster, over the bridges of Zewenkaw, Pegan and Zeitz. His Majesty, hoping to prevent that movement, and thinking he could attack only the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to Leipsic, in the end to disconcert the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the 3d in a position entirely different from what the enemy expected to find it; (and where it was effectively on the 2d) and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing the cannonading near Leipsic, repaired thither at full gallop.—The enemy defending the little village of Lisenau and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, to put his whole army in movement in this direction to wheel upon Leipsic, pass over the right of the Elster, to take the enemy in flank; but at 10 o'clock the enemies army moved towards Kaia, in many columns of great depth, which obscured the horizon.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Vice Roy received orders to repair to the left of the Prince of Moscow; but it took him three hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moscow took arms and with his five divisions sustained the battle, which at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself, at the head of the guard, behind the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of Moscow. The Duke of Ragusa with his three divisions occupied the extreme right. Gen. Bertrand had orders to repair to the rear of the enemy's army, at the moment when the line was most warmly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right and to gain the road of Weissenfelds; Gen. Compans, a general of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped all short. The regiments of marines sustained many charges with sang froid, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the enemy; but the great efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, were in the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of Moscow were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The count of Lobeau directed Gen. Ricard to retake the village; it was retaken. They occupied a line of two leagues covered with fire, with muskets and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moscow, Gen. Souham, & Gen. Girard were every where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain upon the field of battle. He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French who had the heart, to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance, the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand—instantly the Vice Roy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of Toranto attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of Kaia was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disbanded themselves; but these valorous youths, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied crying vive l'Empereur. His Majesty, judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso to repair with 16 battalions of the Young Guards, to the village of Kaia, to overturn the enemy, and retake the village, and destroy every thing found there. At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, Gen. Drout, (an officer of the greatest distinction) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and to place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in eschelon, as four redoubts to sus-

tain the centre—all our cavalry were arranged in battle behind. Gens. Dulaulley, Drout, and Devaux, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces in a body. The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides.

The Duke of Treviso carried without firing a gun, the village of Kaia, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bonnet, commander of one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, received orders to make a movement on his left upon Kaia, to succour the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time Gen. Count Bertrand advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemies cavalry wheeled into squares.

His march was not impeded—the emperor ordered a change of the direction by wheeling on Kaia—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled—we pursued them 3 leagues and a half. We soon after arrived at the height that the emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family occupied during the battle. An officer (a prisoner) whom we found there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry and the desire the emperor has shewn to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle the emperor said to the troops. "It is a battle of Egypt. A good Infantry sustained by artillery; that should suffice."

Gen. Gourre chief d'état major of the Prince of Moscow, was killed, a death worthy so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy may be valued at 25 or 30,000. The royal guard of Prussia, was destroyed. The emperor of Russia's guard suffered considerably—The two divisions of ten regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

His majesty cannot bestow too much praise for the good will, courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers did not regard danger—they have, in this grand affair, discovered the nobleness of the French blood.

The etat Major General, in his account will make known the brilliant exploits which have illustrated this famous day—which, as a stroke of thunder, has frustrated the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the Empire. The dark plots hatched by the Cabinet of St. James during the winter, will be found in an instant destroyed—as the gordian knot cut by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, was killed. The prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenbourg Strelitz, was killed.

The infantry of the old guard, of which six battalions has only arrived, maintained the affair with the sang froid, which characterises it. They did not fire a gun—one half of the army were not engaged; for Lauriston's four divisions occupied Leipsic—the Duke of Reggio's three divisions were two days journey from the field of battle. The Count of Bertrand engaged with only one of his divisions, and that so lightly that he did not lose fifty men. His 2d and 3d divisions did not act.

The corps of cavalry of general Sebastiani, with the Prince of Eckmühl's three divisions were at the lower Elbe. The allied army, 150 or 200,000 strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, having a great number of the Prussian Princes at its head, has been defeated and put to rout by less than half of the French army.

The field of battle presented an affecting spectacle—the young soldiers at the sight of the Emperor compromised their grief in crying Vive l'Empereur.—For 20 years, said the Emperor, that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil if the Sovereigns and ministers who direct their Cabinets could have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrograde. They would perceive that the Councillors for the dismemberment of France, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereigns.

PARIS, MAY 10.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news relating to the situation of the army the 5th inst. in the evening.

The Head Quarters of the Emperor were at Colditz, that of the Vice Roy at Hartsa, that of the Duke of Ragusa in the arrear of Colditz, that of Lauriston at Wurtren; of the Prince of Moscow at Leipsic, of the Duke of Reggio at Altenbourg, and of Gen. Bertrand at Rochlitz.

The Vice Roy arrived before Colditz the 5th, at 9 A. M. The bridge was cut up, together with the columns of infantry and cavalry, with the artillery which defended the passage.—The Vice Roy betook himself to a ford with a division, which is on the left, and crossed the river, and gained the village of Komiczau, where he planted a battery consisting of 20 pieces of cannon; the enemy then evacuated the city of Colditz in the greatest disorder, in defiling under the shot of our 20 pieces of artillery.—The Vice Roy closely pursued the enemy, being

the remains of the Prussian army, 20 or 25,000 strong, which took their rout partly on Lusson and part on Gersdorff. Having arrived at Gersdorff, the Prussian troops passed through a body of reserve, which occupied this position; being the Russian corps of Milloradovitch, composed of two divisions, forming about 8,000 men bearing arms; the Russian regiments being but two battalions, of four companies each, and the companies containing but 150 men; and having but 100 men then under arms, this composing but 7 or 800 men to a regiment; these two divisions of Milloradovitch arrived just as the battle was over, and was not in season to take a part in it.

As soon as the 36th division had rejoined the 35th, the Vice Roy gave orders to the Duke of Toronto to form the two divisions in three columns and to dislodge the enemy: The attack was warm and spirited, our brave men rushed on the Russians, pierced their columns and drove them on Hartsa. In this battle we had from 5 to 600 wounded and have taken 1000 prisoners, the enemy has lost on this day 2000 men. Gen. Bertrand, has arrived at Rochlitz, having taken some convoys of the wounded sick & their baggage, and has made some prisoners; more than 1200 carriages of the wounded have passed by this route. The king of Prussia and emperor Alexander slept at Rochlitz. An Adjutant of the 17th division who was taken prisoner at the battle of the 2d has made his escape, and relates that the enemy have met with great loss and retreated in the greatest disorder. That during the battle, the Russians and Prussians kept their colors in reverse; this was done to prevent our taking them; that they had taken 102 prisoners, of which 4 were officers. That these prisoners were conducted in the rear under the guard of the detachment left to guard the Standards: That the Prussians had treated their prisoners brutally—that two prisoners not being able to march, by extreme fatigue, were sabred. That the astonishment of the Russians & Russians finding an army so numerous & also so well disciplined, & equiped with all, was overawed—between them there was misunderstanding—and that they accused each other respectively of their loss—Gen. Count Lauriston, of Wurtren, is on his march on the great road to Dresden. The Prince of Moscow has gone to the Elbe to relieve Gen. Tilerman who commands at Torgau, and to take position of that point, and to relieve Wittenberg; it appears that this last place made a fine defence and repulsed several attacks which have cost the enemy very dear. The prisoners say that the Emperor Alexander seeing the battle lost, road thro' the Russian line to animate the soldiers, in saying, courage! God is on our side!

Gen. Gourre chief d'état major of the Prince of Moscow, was killed, a death worthy so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy may be valued at 25 or 30,000. The royal guard of Prussia, was destroyed. The emperor of Russia's guard suffered considerably—The two divisions of ten regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were crushed to pieces.

His majesty cannot bestow too much praise for the good will, courage and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers did not regard danger—they have, in this grand affair, discovered the nobleness of the French blood.

The etat Major General, in his account will make known the brilliant exploits which have illustrated this famous day—which, as a stroke of thunder, has frustrated the chimerical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the Empire. The dark plots hatched by the Cabinet of St. James during the winter, will be found in an instant destroyed—as the gordian knot cut by the sword of Alexander.

The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, was killed. The prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenbourg Strelitz, was killed.

The infantry of the old guard, of which six battalions has only arrived, maintained the affair with the sang froid, which characterises it. They did not fire a gun—one half of the army were not engaged; for Lauriston's four divisions occupied Leipsic—the Duke of Reggio's three divisions were two days journey from the field of battle. The Count of Bertrand engaged with only one of his divisions, and that so lightly that he did not lose fifty men. His 2d and 3d divisions did not act.

The corps of cavalry of general Sebastiani, with the Prince of Eckmühl's three divisions were at the lower Elbe. The allied army, 150 or 200,000 strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, having a great number of the Prussian Princes at its head, has been defeated and put to rout by less than half of the French army.

The field of battle presented an affecting spectacle—the young soldiers at the sight of the Emperor compromised their grief in crying Vive l'Empereur.—For 20 years, said the Emperor, that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil if the Sovereigns and ministers who direct their Cabinets could have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrograde. They would perceive that the Councillors for the dismemberment of France, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereigns.

PARIS, MAY 10.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news relating to the situation of the army the 5th inst. in the evening.

The Head Quarters of the Emperor were at Colditz, that of the Vice Roy at Hartsa, that of the Duke of Ragusa in the arrear of Colditz, that of Lauriston at Wurtren; of the Prince of Moscow at Leipsic, of the Duke of Reggio at Altenbourg, and of Gen. Bertrand at Rochlitz.

The Vice Roy arrived before Colditz the 5th, at 9 A. M. The bridge was cut up, together with the columns of infantry and cavalry, with the artillery which defended the passage.—The Vice Roy betook himself to a ford with a division, which is on the left, and crossed the river, and gained the village of Komiczau, where he planted a battery consisting of 20 pieces of cannon; the enemy then evacuated the city of Colditz in the greatest disorder, in defiling under the shot of our 20 pieces of artillery.—The Vice Roy closely pursued the enemy, being

not yet got over their astonishment and a general sorrow seems to pervade them. The officers and soldiers complain bitterly of the councils which have led to this great disaster.

Baltimore, July 14.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By a gentleman passenger in the Pilot Stage we learn that the Whig arrived at New-York, on Sunday evening from Bordeaux, brought accounts 10 or 12 days later than the Thistle.

There had been two decisive battles after the 1st of May—both favourable to the French Armies. Negotiations for peace had been opened between the two emperors.

Te Deums have been sung in all the Churches in France, for the late Splendid and decisive victories.

The Whig attempted the Delaware, but seeing the ships of War there hauled off and came into the Hook without seeing any thing.

The Steam Boat arrived at New York on Sunday with no other news than the fleet under Commodore Chauncey had not, nor would not sail, until the General Pike was ready to go out.—C. H. Books.

The War.

COPY of a letter from Com. LEWIS to the Secretary of the Navy.

OFF SANDY HOOK, July 6, 1813.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender (Eagle) which for some time had been employed by commodore Beresford for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and 11 men, with a 32 brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a most gallant & officer-like manner by Sailing-master Percival, who, with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran the enemy along sides, and carried him by a coup de main. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair, the enemy lost the commanding officer, one midshipman mortally wounded and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of Sailing-master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. LEWIS,

Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

A COUP DE MAIN.

Yesterday forenoon a fishing smack was sent out from Mosquito Cove, by Com. Lewis, who has command of the flotilla of gun boats stationed at the Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop Eagle, tender to the British 74 Poictiers, cruising off Sandy Hook light house, which it appears to a charm. The smack, named the Yankee, was borrowed of some fishermen at Fly Market, and a calf, a sheep and a goose purchased and secured on deck. Between 30 and 40 men, well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin forepeak of the smack. Thus prepared, she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the banks, three men only being on deck, dressed in fisherman's apparel, with buff caps on. The Eagle on perceiving the smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her, and finding she had live stock on deck, ordered her to go down to the commodore, then about five miles distant. The helms-man answered aye, aye, sir, and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him along side the Eagle, not more than three yards distant. The watchword Lawrence, was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places, and poured into her a volley of musketry, which struck her crew with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had no time to strike their colours. Seeing the deck was cleared of the enemy, sailing master Perceval who commanded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Upon which one of the enemy came out of the hold and struck the colours of the Eagle. She had on board a 32 pound brass howitzer, loaded with canister shot; but so sudden was the surprise that they had no time to discharge it. The crew of the Eagle consisted of H. Morris, master's mate of the Poictiers, W. Price, midshipman, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris was killed, and Mr. Price mortally wounded; one marine killed, one severely wounded. The Eagle with the prisoners, was brought up to town yesterday afternoon, and landed at Whitehall, amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators, assembled on the battery, celebrating the 4th of July.—N. Y. Even. Post.

The officers of the ship Frederick Augustus, arrived at Boston from Halifax, informs, that the privateer Young Teazer, capt. Dobson, of New York, had declared all Halifax in a state of blockade—and that captain Dobson had sent a challenge to captain Campbell of the La Hogue, 74. Two days before the sailing of the Frederick Augustus, the Young Teazer was chased into Halifax by the Sir John Sherbrooke, nearly up with the forts—and that the Teazer hoisted English colors over American, and was soon vanishing, as we understand that the Governor or has directed a formal enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case. Whatever be the result, whether it goes to confirm the guilt of the enemy, or to wipe off the aspersions which have been cast upon him, we solemnly pledge ourselves to state it as far as a regard to the feelings of individuals will permit us to be explicit.

4th. There is at this moment, as we understand, a correspondence going on between Gen. Taylor and Warren. We have not learnt the particulars—but we understand that Warren or Gen. Beckwith says, that if any irregularities have occurred, it was because the officers could not control such troops.—As if it were not as true in war as it is in law, that "he who does by another, does by himself." The enemy who employs savages or bloodhounds against us is just as responsible for their abuses, as if the very same things had been done by himself.

All doubts, however, on this subject must soon vanish, as we understand that the Governor or has directed a formal enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case. Whatever be the result, whether it goes to confirm the guilt of the enemy, or to wipe off the aspersions which have been cast upon him, we solemnly pledge ourselves to state it as far as a regard to the feelings of individuals will permit us to be explicit.

BOSTON, July 3.

Arrived, ship Frederick Augustus, Eldred, Halifax. Sailed 25th ult. in company with La Hogue, 74, said to be bound into Boston bay. A 74 was going in, also an American prize brig. Passengers, Lt. Cox, Surgeon Edgar, Surgeon's mate Swift, Chaplain Livermore and Midshipmen Berry, Weaver and Nicholls, and 26 seamen of the Chesapeake; also, 16 seamen belonging to different vessels sent in.

It was said the Young Teazer was chased into Halifax by the John Sherbrooke, nearly up with the forts—and that the Teazer hoisted English colors over American, and by that manœuvre escaped capture, and went off unmolested.

By this arrival we have received Halifax fax papers to the 25th ult. Midshipman Samewall, of the Shannon, had died of the wounds he received in the action with the Chesapeake.

LIVERPOOL (N. S.) June 6.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumi'ning at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1813.

Our dates from Washington City are to the 18th—The presence of the enemy in the neighborhood still kept up the alarm. Unusual promptitude and alacrity to meet him had been evinced by the citizens—a formidable force having embodied. Sir Sidney Smith is supposed to have arrived from England, and taken the command. Letters had been received from the northern frontier, stating that the American army at Fort George was entirely surrounded, and that the British had crossed over to Black Rock and destroyed the stores, &c.—Other letters mentioned that our army had retired from Fort George, and taken a position on this side the Niagara strait. Whether this intelligence be true or false we are unable to determine. Certain it is, however, that our affairs in that quarter have approached an alarming crisis. A decisive blow will be struck in a very short time; and if our catalogue of misfortunes is not greatly increased, we shall be able to recover all at one stroke.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18.

"Yesterday three or four of the tax bills passed the Senate; viz. The bills imposing a tax on Stills, on Carriages; on refining Sugar, and on sales at Auction. The majority generally about six. The bill for laying a Direct tax yet remains. A bill imposing a duty of 20 cents per bushel on imported salt, yesterday passed the House of Representatives with hard struggling.

"This place has been for several days menaced with an attack as supposed. The Secretary at War is now at Fort Warburton with about 3,000 men, strengthening that post. By the last advices the enemy had only two large frigates and five or six smaller vessels of war down near Swan's Point, where a party who had landed encountered a few militia, killed their captain and several men. They have daily accessions of tenders or transports, and it is said a very considerable force is just below in the mouth of this river. A force of 6 or 7 large sail was a day or two past standing in for Annapolis. The militia ordered out will in a very few days, amount to 7 or 8 thousand, along the river.

"Congress will rise in about ten days."

By the next mail we expect important intelligence from the lakes—We shall probably hear of an action between Com. Chauncey's squadron and the enemy under Sir James L. Yeo. The public mind has long been held in a state of suspense, awaiting this event, and the sooner it is decided the better. If fortune smile on our arms (and such is our confidence in Chauncey and his men, that we cannot doubt but it will) the war will be immediately removed from our borders to the very heart of Lower Canada.

When the proper resources are provided by Congress (as we now believe will be done) and the army becomes purged of old women and impotors—when the energies of the nation are called forth, we can but indulge the most flattering hope of seeing the British power entirely destroyed on this continent, and the rights of the nation and its citizens permanently secured.

Our past misfortunes, though great and deeply to be lamented, will not be without their use, if we but receive them as lessons of instruction—and they are such lessons as all nations get in the first moments of war after long intervals of peace. The fortitude of the true patriot in the cause of his country can never be long depressed by disaster: the courage of freemen will rather increase in proportion with the difficulties it has to contend against.

A Boston paper informs us, that the cannon intended for the Gen. Pike has been captured by the enemy—this, like most of the Boston news, is not true. The real cause of the delay in finishing this vessel, we believe to be the destruction of the naval stores at Sackett's Harbor, when the enemy attacked that place.

Of the situation of the fleet at Erie, we have no further information—Harrison is embodying his forces at convenient points on the lake, for embarkation; and will be prepared to move with effect against the barbarians when the proper moment shall arrive—We have no fears for the result in that quarter. Col. Johnson's regiment has been ordered on the frontier of the Indiana territory—most of his men have returned to their homes to recruit their horses for a few days—and will rendezvous at Vincennes on the 20th of August.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION
Is said to have been rejected by the British government. The London editors laugh at our precipitancy in seeking for peace, & express their astonishment at our ministers being sent on a fool's errand to Russia before the pleasure of the Prince Regent was known—the ministerial prints scout at the bare idea of submitting their naval rights (as they call them) to the umptitude of any foreign power!! Should this news prove true, the fate of the negotiation will be even worse than we anticipated when it was first made public.

Victory seems again to have arrayed herself under the banners of Bonaparte. Our readers will find in this day's Gazette, his account of one of the most bloody (if not the most decisive) battles which has occurred in modern times. The most intelligent and best informed men at Washington consider it to have decided the fate of the campaign. Further particulars relative to the battle, have appeared in the French and English papers. The French say, besides the cannon and baggage taken in the pursuit of the allies, they made at the battle 5000 prisoners, and took 10 pieces of cannon. The enemy did not take a single piece of artillery; but he made 100 prisoners.

The Russians, however, also claim the victory, and represent the loss of the French at from 12 to 15,000 men, and their own at 8,000; but by retreating from the field of battle in great haste across the Elbe, which the French had passed with several divisions in pursuit of them, we should be induced to infer, that no reliance ought to be placed on their statement. Two other actions are reported to have since occurred, in which the French were successful. The Russian general in chief, Kutusoff, died at Batzen a short time since, of a nervous fever.—He has been succeeded in command by general Wigenstein, who has commenced his career by losing the battle of Lutzen. It is also reported, that negotiations for peace have been opened between France & Russia.

Hostilities are expected to take place between Denmark and Sweden, occasioned by the ambitious views of the latter on Norway.

From the Reporter.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS.

The following is an extract of a letter from

Mr. JOSEPH H. HAWKINS to the printer, dated Fort Meigs. He here declares his intention of serving his fellow-citizens, if elected. We trust his friends will not be the less active in the support of his election because he is absent, particularly when they remember he is serving his country against the unholy "defenders of the christian faith" and their savagery.

Great exertions, we understand, are now making to defeat Mr. Hawkins's election, in that some other gentelman (perhaps Mr. Pope) may be elected speaker of the house of representatives.

"I discover from the prints there is to be another party struggle at the ensuing election in our county. My name I see enrolled among the candidates—if my countrymen wish it, it meets my hearty approbation. In an hour like the present, no man should refuse to serve whenever the people call for his services.

"In my hands their interests have not been hitherto so ably represented as I could wish. Yet my constituents know that I have served them with fidelity. They also know my political opinions, and my views as to yielding to the federal government every possible support in the vigorous prosecution of the present war.

"If with this knowledge my constituents should again honor me with their suffrages, it will give me pleasure to serve them. Should, however, they prefer others, it will not in the smallest degree lessen my gratitude for honors which they have hitherto conferred. It is certainly to be regretted that any portion of republican Kentucky should at this time be agitated by the struggles of disappointed ambition, or party faction. I cannot think however that the people will deliberately abandon their old and tried principles for those of federalism, or the non-descript doctrine of the "new school" or "no party men."

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17.

The latest news we have heard from the enemy left five sail off Lauder's ferry, about seventy miles by water from this place. We are not apprehensive of an attack; but perhaps, under circumstances, it is well to remain prepared.

The secretary of the navy, who with his usual attention to his duty, went down to Warburton, on the first alarm on Thursday, and that night slept on board the Adams, returned yesterday morning after having arranged the erection of a battery at the water's edge, near the fort, to mount nine heavy cannon, to be manned by the seamen under the command of Lieut. Wadsworth.

We heard yesterday nothing of our military movements, nor are we able at present to state the corps which have gone down. In a future paper we shall be more particular.

The last accounts from Annapolis state that eight sail of British vessels had been seen coming up the bay by the lookout boat.

The bill to prohibit the use of British licenses has passed the Senate, and been twice read in the House.

The assessment bill wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The answer of the Executive to the resolutions of the House of Representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the decree purporting to be a definitive repeal of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives in the form of a Report from the Secretary of State. It is an able and valuable paper of considerable length, and will occupy several columns of our next paper.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him: that Mr. Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of this decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government.

The secretary of state reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France, or any other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary & exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received.

Mr. Secretary Monroe, after this enters into an examination of the state of our foreign relations, to which it would be doing great injustice to attempt an abbreviation of it. We cannot, however, forbear quoting the last paragraph of this most important report, the whole of which our readers, of whatever political character, will peruse with the greatest interest, and we venture to say, with the most entire conviction, if not satisfaction.

"It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain, would force the U. States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their disadvantage.—The secretary of state thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, out in that only.—The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government. It has produced no connection between the U. States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination.

The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The U. States have just claims on France for spoliations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was, and their present minister is, instructed to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims & to the character of the U. States.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

We learn, under date of the 3d of July, that on the night of the first, a plan of Sir James Yeo to surprize our vessels lying in the Harbor, was defeated by a deserter's coming in and giving information. Our fleet went off the Point on the next day, but finding no enemy, returned—Sir James Yeo had gone back to Kingston.

Nat. Int.

The new Sloops of War of the U. S. Navy, lately built at Erie, are noble vessels. They are of the rate of the Wasp and Hornet, each mounting 18 32 pound carronades and two long twelves.

One is called the LAWRENCE, in honor of our lamented Hero—the other the NIAGARA.—Ib.

The bill for the assessment and collection of a direct tax and internal duties has passed the Senate.

The bill releasing the claims of the United States to British property captured by our privateers, wants only the signature of the President to become a law.—Ib.

CHILLICOTHE, July 22.

On Monday last, a regiment of regulars from Kentucky, arrived in this place, under the command of Col. Thos. Deye Owings. This regiment consists of 600 men including officers, and will take up the line of march for Lower Sandusky, this day. Gen. M'Arthur, we understand will take command of these troops—he will leave town in a day or two, for that purpose.

VINCENNES, July 17.

It again becomes our painful duty to record the murder of another of our citizens by the Indians.—On Thursday last, Mr. — Laromier, a respectable and worthy citizen of this town, was shot, stabbed and scalped, within four miles of this place—on receiving the alarm a few of the citizens volunteered and pursued the trail to where they had crossed the Wabash, a short distance above the mouth of Embarras creek, and between 4 and 5 miles below this town.

In addition to the above, we are informed by a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, that a few days before he started, the Indians had killed two men, and wounded two others, a short distance above St. Louis.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, July 31, 1813, Will be presented, a favorite Comedy, called

THE STRANGER,

Or
Misanthropy & Repentance.
To which will be added, a farce, (never performed here) called

The Day after the Wedding,

Or
A Wife's first Lesson.

A CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for or purchasing a note, drawn by me in favour of William Ward, (with his name and mine endorsed thereon) for the sum of \$ 500, originally dated the 1st, and altered to the 2nd of July, (which appears to be blotted or blurred) and made negotiable and payable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, 60 days after date—the said note having been fraudulently obtained from me by Abraham Corn and others, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN BRIDGES.
Lexington, July 23, 1813. 30-3t

NOTICE.

THE partnership of John T. Evans & Bowler was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business is continued at the same stand, under the firm of Evans & Cooke.

Nicholasville, July 21, 1813.

Cooke & Evans,

AT LANCASTER,
Will have in a few days, an additional supply of Merchandise.

39-2t

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.

In the room lately occupied by the Branch Bank, has

New Orleans Sugar
for sale, by the hhd. or barrel—Also,

Mississippi & Tennessee Cotton,
of a prime quality, by the bale.

A large amount of Merchandise, just opened and for sale as above.

30-3t July 21, 1813.

STRAYED from James Eades in Lexington, on the 11th inst. a large BAY HORSE, upwards of 16 hands high, six years old last spring, shod before with old shoes, branded on the near side with P switch tail, paces when rode, and rides well. Any person bringing said horse to the subscriber, or giving information where he may be got, shall be justly rewarded.

July 26, 1813.

Wanted,

THREE or four Journeyman Cabinet Makers, to whom the highest wages in cash will be given—and constant employ. None but good workmen will be received.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

July 26th, 1813. 30-6w

Strayed

FROM the Barracks near Lexington on Tuesday the 13th inst. three MARES, one a large sorrel, with one or both hind feet white. Another a dark bay, about 15 hands high, two or more white feet, a large blaze in her face, and both branded U. S. The third a dark brown, or black, about 14 hands high, five or six years old, carries a handsome tail, and passes naturally.

Any person giving information of or delivering the whole or either of them to Captain Thos. L. Butler or any officer at the Barracks, will be liberally rewarded.

July 25th, 1813. 30-1f

NEW-ALBANY.

THIS town, just laid out, with spacious streets, public square, market, &c. is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls, in the Indiana Territory; and affords a beautiful and commodious harbour. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the Western Country.

The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundation.—At the distance of 660 feet back is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river. There is a sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants. This advantage, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant water, being sufficiently distant below the Falls to avoid the fogs, and any noxious exhalation arising therefrom in the warm season; and the wind generally blowing up at that time, are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of the healthiness of the situation.

The advantages New-Albany has in point of trade, are perhaps unrivaled by any on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory, and may export and import while the river is low and the markets good, as well as when the water is high.

From the vast quantity of excellent timber, the great abundance of iron-ore within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed that this will be one of the best ports in the U. States for the building of vessels, as well as the loading them. The erection of a saw-mill to go by steam, is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

Lots will be sold at auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one fourth ready money, and the remainder in three annual installments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise—One fourth part of each payment to be paid in the hands of trustees, to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars; the interest of which, to be applied to the use of schools, in the town, for the benefit of its inhabitants, forever.

Manufactures of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, &c. are much wanted, as are all kinds of mechanism.

POETRY

BY M'CREERY.

Altho she be sweet a young morning's fresh
gale
That woos the white thorn on the brow of the
vale,
As gay as the sun rays that o'er the banks play
And steal the perfumes of the roses away;
The dark glossy hair round her temples may
flow
And curl a rich cloud on her bosom of snow;
Tho' her cheek be the essence of every bright
dye
And flashes of genius beam keen from her eye.
Her twin balmy lips shew the cherry's soft hue
And drop with the richness of wild honey dew;
Her teeth snowy pearls—yet far dearer I prize
The tear of compassion that steals from her eyes.
Thou gem of my heart—feeling's child, modest
fear,
When swimming in beauty's mild eye, oh! how
dear.
Come fourth thou sweet trembler, on Mary's
cheek stray
I'll kiss you with transports of rapture away.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The publishers of the Port Folio with a view of fixing the public attention to the brilliant victories won by our navy, and of exciting a generous competition among their poetic correspondents, propose two PREMIUMS, each of one hundred dollars, for the two best naval songs, which may be forwarded to them for publication before the 1st of October.

To be published at Philadelphia, by Bradford and Inskip, the life of William Penn, in one volume 8 v.

Also, the new London edition of Woodfall's Junius with fac-similes of the author's hand writing; with those of other persons to whom the letters have been ascribed.

Two new novels have been lately published by Bradford and Inskip—*The Monastery of St. Columb*, or the Atrocity, by H. M. Roche, and *Home*, by Miss Cullen, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Cullen.

ORATION,

Delivered by Mr. George Ross, at Maxwell's Spring, near Lexington, on the 5th inst.

The events which led to the celebration of this joyous anniversary have already been recited by orators so much abler than myself, as to render it altogether unnecessary that I should touch upon that important and delightful theme. Suffice it to say, that our noble ancestors, goaded by injuries, and impatient of slavery, shook off the yoke of a foreign domination, and established the liberties of their country on a firm and permanent basis. Affrighted from the old world, the Genius of Freedom descended upon our shores, and sought refuge in the new. In the recesses of the American forests was her temple erected. The dungeon's door creaked for the last time upon its hinges; the iron bolts of oppression burst asunder; the victims of avarice and power were bid to walk abroad, and inhale the wholesome breeze which swept over a land of liberty; cruelty, persecution, and intolerance fled to their native climes of Europe, to be seated at the right hand of kings, and on the thrones of monarchs—to feast upon the hearts of men in the dungeons of the inquisition—to counsel the bosoms of British pirates, and to stalk over paths of desolation on the blood-dyed shores of France. Freed in the new world from the domination of prejudice and superstition, in the new world the mind of man soared to its native dignity. Each individual regained his natural position in society. No priests, no lords, like Egyptian locusts, swarmed over the land to eat up the fruits of honest industry, and wrest its produce from the hand of poverty. Industry was encouraged, because every man enjoyed the products of his own labour. The earth groaned under the weight of the golden harvest. Peace and contentment smiled around. Our ships were borne upon the bosom of almost every navigable water. Our flag peacefully waved in every port wherever commerce flourished.

But this Elysium was hateful to the sight of those who had forfeited its possession by their own injustice. They determined, encouraged as they were by domestic traitors, that if they could not enjoy, they would at least poison, the sources of our happiness. Our rights were invaded; our commerce was ruined; our flag was dishonored; our citizens were impressed, scourged—murdered!

After all these wrongs, it was not till the majesty of freedom, in the mild spirit of conciliation, stooped to almost endless negotiations, that the weapons of retribution were placed in the hands of freemen whose honor bled at every pore. The nations of the earth began to look upon the scene with eyes of wonder and astonishment. They began to doubt whether we could be the sons of those fathers of the revolution, "whose manly bosoms glowed with virtuous freedom," and whose nervous grasp annihilated the iron bondage which European avarice had riveted upon man.

But as the principles of the American government are different from the principles of every other government which has existed, so are the motives different which incite it to war. The slaves of despotism at a tyrant's nod, plunge into the maddening strife, merely furnish an opportunity of weaving a laurel wreath to encircle the conqueror's brow; that the history of one man's deeds may be recorded in characters of blood; that he may possess the horrible reputation of being the butcher of millions, incite these maniacs to murder one another.

Far different are the causes which induce the freeman to lift his steel. He assures himself that the cup of conciliation has been drained to the dregs; that he is about to fight for the dearest privileges, the most sacred rights of man; that war is the only means of procuring a permanent and honorable peace. In a free community this conviction must be brought home to the bosom of almost every citizen as the sword is unsheathed. Hence it is that a republic is often tardy in its preparations for war, and hence it is often unsuccessful in the first moments of the contest.

After a long lapse of years we are again at war with that power from whom our gallant ancestors emancipated us; with that power which has been blasphemously styled the "bulwark of our religion."

If to be totally destitute of every principle of good faith; if to make treaties only to violate them be consistent with the principles of religion; then is Great Britain pre-eminently religious. If to worship gold as their God, and to sacrifice human victims upon his altar, be a consonant to the spirit of religion; then is Great Britain unrivaled for its piety. If whenever they have set their feet to have been the harbingers of rapine, desolation, pestilence and famine; if to have carried the holy book in the left hand and the sword of extermination in the right; if to have trafficked in human

scars be the distinguishing characteristics of religion; then is Great Britain its surest, strongest bulwark.

In the wide limits of our country, is there one advocate yet left for that power whose history is one continued record of outrage and crimes? Has he forgot the cruelties with which she has covered the whole ocean? Have the wanton oppressions heaped upon the noble sons of Erin—the children of Brahma fainting and dying under an artificial famine created by the infamous commercial policy of Great Britain? Has the loud and the lengthened groan which re-echoed to the heavens from all the plains of India; the bleeding bodies of seamen lacerated by British scourges! have all these things been effaced from his recollection? No! The monumental inscription—the deepest impression which the hand of art can engrave upon brass or marble, shall fade under the influence of time, but the feelings which have been excited by these iniquities shall sleep in the patriot's bosom only when every principle of virtue is banished from the earth.

But the catalogue of Great Britain's crimes, swollen as it is, does not end with this enumeration.

The widow's and the orphan's tears, whose staff and whose protector sunk beneath the tomahawk in the wilderness, shall be registered in heaven against her. Not satisfied with the means of torture which their own ingenuity had devised to inflict misery on man, to swell the horrors of war and gratify their thirst for blood, they call in the diabolical assistance of the savage. How well these righteous confederates have associated both in principle and in practice has indeed been most horribly proved.

The union once formed, the emblem of its cement was the bleeding scalp of a murdered American citizen suspended over the mace of authority in the hall of their deliberative council. Remorseless wretches! they seem to glory in setting forth to the world the crimes and cruelties they have perpetrated.

Do those who are still advocates of Great Britain determine to forget the appalling horrors of the Raisin—ye hoary sires of the revolution whom the hand of time has yet spared to your country—ye who with your last parting blessing on this spot consecrated your sons to the service of the republic! what were your feelings then? Those sons, alas! are many of them now no more! Fallen not by honorable weapons, in fair and open combat, but unarmed and defenseless under the protection of the most sacred principles of nations, treacherously and inhumanly devoted to cold-blooded massacre!!! What was not torn from their mangled bodies by the tomahawk and the scalping knife lay bleaching in the wilderness the prey of the raven and the wolf. Shades of the departed heroes! ye whose blood crimsoned the Raisin! when the dripping tomahawk slumbered with the hand that wielded it! when the yell of the murderer of women, of infants, captives no longer, resounded in the wilds of Michigan; then shall it be the sad office of humanity to raise the tomb over your ashes! Then shall the tears of your country moisten the clay, and the name of patriot be inscribed upon the slab which covers your remains! But vengeance is fast overtaking their murderers. Although our first efforts were disastrous from causes which are obvious, and which were before explained, these were more than counterbalanced by our glorious achievements on the ocean. No doubt Great Britain had anticipated a cheap and easy victory. Accustomed to meet and conquer slaves she little knew

I might that slumbered in a freeman's arm.

Our little navy, inferior to that of almost every power in Europe, traversed the ocean where those powers dare not spread a sail. The monarch of the billows was soon taught that America could speak in a voice more potent than the language of negotiation. Though deemed invincible upon her own favorite element, to Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Jones, and Lawrence, was reserved the glory of humbling Great Britain's pride; of avenging the multiplie injuries of our gallant seamen, and of prostrating her long accumulating honors at the feet of American tars. Their names shall be inscribed in the record of fame, and their deeds shall adorn its brightest pages.

Such as we had to lament the fate of undisciplined valor which marked the career of Kentucky's enthusiastic sons, yet we have now to rejoice that victory is crowning our exertions.

The American stripes wave triumphantly over almost all the fastnesses of Canada. The scene of our former disasters has now become the scene of our triumphs. The land which holds the unburied remains of so many of our noblest countrymen will soon be torn from the merciless enemy. Part of it was the land which witnessed their glory and their patriotism. Although many of them fell the victims of treachery when the first bright dawns of their greatness began to appear, they shall live in the esteem of the brave and the virtuous, when the names of those who fled before imaginary boundaries, and refused to obey the voice of their country, shall sink into infamy and oblivion. Could my voice contribute to freshen the memory of their renown, how gladly would I elevate it "to tell the tale of their heroic deeds." But where so many have a claim upon the gratitude and the plaudits of their country, how invidious would it be to mention without particularising the merits of all.

Let the high examples which have been set by them animate each of us to emulate their deeds. Let us endeavor, by mutual sacrifices, to reconcile those jarring interests which have armed the prejudices of one part of the union against the other. Firm and undivided let us rally around the charter of our liberties. 'Tis then we shall become invincible to every foe. 'Tis then we shall have nothing to dread either from domestic traitors or external enemies. The "Fast anchored Isle" could not flee from the Norman robber when he subjugated the lords of its soil and distributed their possessions amongst his followers. But the cloud-capt mountains of Columbia, her interminable forests, more sacred than hallowed groves of the Druids—but above all, the toil-strung arms of a virtuous yeomanry, shall mock at invasion and defy the invader.

Far different are the causes which induce the freeman to lift his steel. He assures himself that the cup of conciliation has been drained to the dregs; that he is about to fight for the dearest privileges, the most sacred rights of man; that war is the only means of procuring a permanent and honorable peace.

In a free community this conviction must be brought home to the bosom of almost every citizen as the sword is unsheathed. Hence it is that a republic is often tardy in its preparations for war, and hence it is often unsuccessful in the first moments of the contest.

After a long lapse of years we are again at war with that power from whom our gallant ancestors emancipated us; with that power which has been blasphemously styled the "bulwark of our religion."

If to be totally destitute of every principle of good faith; if to make treaties only to violate them be consistent with the principles of religion; then is Great Britain pre-eminently religious.

If to worship gold as their God, and to sacrifice human victims upon his altar, be a consonant to the spirit of religion; then is Great Britain unrivaled for its piety.

If whenever they have set their feet to have been the harbingers of rapine, desolation, pestilence and famine; if to have carried the holy book in the left hand and the sword of extermination in the right; if to have trafficked in human

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present year's growth. Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

NEW BOOKS.

DANIEL BRADFORD

Has just opened at his Auction and Commission Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, a valuable collection of BOOKS:—among which are the following:—

Anthony's Blackstone	Glenearo
American Pledger	Gymnastics for Youth
Gardiner	History of America
Selections	—of Quadrupeds
Misceianay	Historical Grammar
Preceptor	Human Manners
Letters	Hudibras
Nepos	Harriot's Struggles
Addison's Evidences	Humble Life
Poems	Home—a Poem
Armstrong's & Green's do.	Hamilton on Education
Ankettill's do.	Holy War
Ancient Europe	Hymns
—Israelites	for Infants
Anacarsi's Travels	Irish Rebellion
Andre's Memoirs	Irving's Elements
Adams's Astronomy	Jones on Bailments
Appendix to the Testament	Jefferson's Notes
Advice to Mothers	—Manuel
Anatomy of the Horse	Josephus
Aduitress	Junius's Letters
Art of Speaking	Jay's Sermons
Academy of compliments	Jenk's Devotion
Burn's Trial	Jones's Dictionary
Bosanquet & Pullen	Johnson's Spelling Book
Bollman on Banks	Keeper's Travels
British Eloquence	Knowledge for Infants
Cicero	Law of Bailments
Poets	Laws of the United States
Blair's Lectures	—of Kentucky
—Life	Lay of the Last Minstrel
Biographical Dictionary	Lady of the Lake
Bonaparte's Life	Lyrical Ballads
Baron Trenc	Launcelot Greaves
Bell's Surgery	Looker On
Burns's Popular Directions	Lady's Vocal Companion
Buchanan's Domestic Medicine	Preceptor
Birds of Scotland	Life of Washington
Brooke's Gazetteer	—of Pitt
Boswell's Hebrides	Lemprier's Biographical Dictionary
Beauties of Sterne	Lexicon
Watts	Letter Writer
Robinson	Limed Twigs
Child's Friend	Lazy Lawrence
Burns's Poems	Milton's Works
Reilles	Marmion
Brown's Concordance	Modern Songster
Brook's Ark	Minstrel
Botanist	Miser & Gambler
Barbauld's Lessons	Memoirs of an American Lady
Baldwin's Fables	Monk
Book Keeping	Married Life, or Nuptial Dialogues
Budget of Wit	Magic Lanthorn
Blind Child	Modern Chivalry
Betty Brown	Mental Tales
Black Giles	Moore's Education
Bracelets	Modern Geography
Bible Stories	Mrs. Leicester's School
Constitutions of the States	Murray's Introduction
Coke's Institutes	—Grammar
Curran's Speeches	—English Reader
Coxe's View of the United States	—Sequel
—Switzerland	—Key
Collins's Voyages	—Exercises
Cave's Lives	Spelling
Christian Researches	Mavor's Plutarch
Cowper's Poems	Masonic Constitutions
Cumberland's Memoirs	Mariner's Chronicle
Coxlebs in search of a Wife	Mnemonica, or Chronological Tables
Comic Tales	Malham's Gazetteer
Cabinet of Momus	M'Calla's Works
Cottage Dialogues	Medical Guide
Child of 26 Fathers	Maria Martin
Children of the Abbey	National Songster
Criminal Recorder	Negro Equalled by few Europeans
Connisseur	Nelson's Life
Conic Sections	Newtonian Philosophy
Complete Cook	Natural Philosophy
Campbell's Rhetoric	New-York Expositor
Carpenter's Assistant	Ovid
Columbian Repository	Original Poems
—Orator	Powell on Contracts
Calamity at Richmond	Petrarch's Sonnets
Chapter of Accidents	Paradise Lost
Constance	—Regained
Charles Maitland	Peter Pindar
Charlotte Temple	Pope's Poems
Child's True Friend	Poetry for Children
Council of Dogs	Paul & Virginia
Cock Robin's Funeral	Pilgrims Progress
Twelve Caesar's	Practical Piety
Domestic Encyclopaedia	Pity's Gift
Diversions of Purley	Pilgrim
Dictionary of Merchandise	Power of Religion
Dodd's Thoughts	Patriotic Sketches of Ireland
—Death	Prince Deligne
Dramatic Poem	Parkes Travels
Dialogues of Devils	Plutarch's Lives
—on Universal Restoration	Pennsylvania Farmer
Devil in Love	Perrin's Elements
Don Quixote	Parrish's Geography
—Sebastian	Practical Astronomy
Democracy Unveiled	Pike's Arithmetic
Domestic Medicine	Polite Learning
Damberger's Travels	Promoter
Denon's do.	Prize
Dramatic Pieces	Present for a Little Girl
Dyer's Assistant	Roman History
Duncan's Cicero	Robinson's Charles V.
Duncan's Examples	Rollin's Ancient History
Duncan's Logic	Ramsey's Life of Washington
Dilworth's Assistant	Rochester's Life and Death
Dean's Penmanship	Rivil Princes
Death of Abel	Raselas
Divine Emblems	Rochford's Family
Dame Partlett's Farm	Rambler
Espinasse's Nisi Prius	Rosimond
Epitome of the Arts and Sciences	Reformed Pastor
Elegant Extracts	Roe's Exercises
Examples for youth	Religious Courtship
Etic's Dictionary	Rippon's Hymns
Essay on Anger	Robinson Crusoe
Essays & Poems	Rational Brutes
Edgeworth's Tales	Ready Reckoner
Emily Hamilton	Sheppard's Touchstone
Evelina	Selwyn's Nisi Prius
Exiles of Siberia	Smart's Horace
Economy of Human Life	Scott's Minstrel
Franklin's Works	—Ballads
—Life	Shakespeare
Ferguson's Astronomy	Southby's Georgics
Rome	Spectator
Female Biography	Scottish Chiefs
Free Mason's Monitor	Sorrows of Werter
Fair Sex	Self Control
Female Duties	Stranger in France
Father's Legacy	Smith's Music
Flint's Surveying	Silliman's Travels
Fortune's Football	Select Reviews